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Man... Teen... TODAY'S WEATHER... BOSTON... CHICAGO... NEW YORK...

Moderate Seen Winning Power In Ulster Today

By John M. Lee... Belfast, March 22 (NYT)—Brian Faulkner, an Ulster moderate...

Heath Warns N-Ireland on Direct Rule

By Bernard Weinraub... London, March 22 (NYT)—Prime Minister Edward Heath...



MECHANIZED PROTEST—Some of the thousands of farmers with tractors who took to the road near Flensburg, in Schleswig-Holstein, to demand higher agricultural prices.

Irate W. German Farmers Block Roads

BONN, March 22 (Reuters)—In a demonstration timed for the meeting of Common Market agricultural ministers in Brussels...

No Definite Plans Yet Israelis Say Rogers, Sisco May Visit Their Country Soon

TEL-AVIV, March 22 (UPI)—Israeli officials said today the two top State Department officials most concerned with finding a Middle East peace solution...

France, U.K. Act on Tunnel For Channel

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—A tunnel link between France and Britain beneath the English Channel was brought a step closer today when both countries agreed on terms to complete final studies of the billion-dollar project...

New Company Formed From Rolls Wreckage

LONDON, March 22 (Reuters)—A new company emerged from the wreckage of Rolls-Royce today, a company that will produce some foreign ones, are interested in buying Rolls's car division...

Yahya and Mujib Reach Compromise Accord

Dacca Congress Again Put Off... Dacca, March 22 (Reuters)—President Yahya Khan and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman...



FOR PUBLICATION—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman talking to newsmen in Dacca.

Action Heavy in Laos

U.S. Planes Again Attack Missile Bases in North

By Alvin Shuster... SAIGON, March 22 (NYT)—United States warplanes attacked missile and other anti-aircraft sites inside North Vietnam again today as South Vietnamese troops retreating from Laos continued to meet heavy North Vietnamese assaults...

Captain, 'Inexperienced,' Replaced U.S. Unit Balks at Facing Fire to Recover Materiel

KHE SANH, Vietnam, March 22 (UPI)—An American armored unit commander "lacking a little in experience" was relieved of his command after his troops refused orders to face Communist fire...

France, U.K. Act on Tunnel For Channel

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—A tunnel link between France and Britain beneath the English Channel was brought a step closer today when both countries agreed on terms to complete final studies of the billion-dollar project...

Red Units Keep Up Pressure Around Laos's Royal Capital

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 22.—Communist forces kept up pressure on the Laotian royal capital of Luang Prabang today with an early-morning rocket barrage on its airfield for the second straight day...

Psychiatrist Gives Witch Doctors a Boost

By Stuart Auerbach... WASHINGTON, March 22 (WP)—Modern psychiatrists have no better success treating the mentally ill than the witch doctors of primitive tribes, a government psychiatrist said today...

Same Methods, Same Results

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Volited Press International.

COMFORTS OF HOME—A GI takes a sun bath atop a sand-bagged position billeted as the Khe Sanh Hilton at Landing Zone Ham Nghi, near the Vietnamese fire base.

U.S. Aircraft Again Strike At Missile Bases in North

(Continued from Page 1) timated to have been killed. South Vietnamese losses are put at more than 1,000 killed, 4,000 wounded, and about 200 missing.

A South Vietnamese battalion on the southern flank of the operation, meanwhile, was attacked again in one of the heaviest clashes disclosed today.

U.S. Unit Balks at Facing Fire 4th Time, Officer Is Replaced

(Continued from Page 1) extracted the crew of the damaged helicopter. Capt. Proveda's troops came back a third time to rescue the crew of the damaged personnel carrier.

Sanh outer defense perimeter. One of the men involved, Spec. Randy Thompson, said he refused to go back because 'the reason given wasn't a very good one. It was after a piece of machinery that could have been replaced. I didn't see any sense in risking any more lives.'

Pentagon Says Laos Invasion Cut Foe's Supply Flow 80%

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—The Pentagon today called South Vietnam's invasion of Laos a victory that has cut the flow of Communist supplies to 20 percent of last year's level thus far in the dry season.

mittée, Mr. Laird noted that the North Vietnamese, for the last four or five weeks, have been firing SAM missiles across the Demilitarized Zone for the first time since the end of the U.S. bombing raids in 1968.

McGovern Says Kissinger Feels Vietnam Was Mistake

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP). Sen. George McGovern said yesterday he has received a general indication from presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger that he regards the whole U.S. involvement in South Vietnam as a mistake.

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Israel Asks U.K. Jews For 'Freedom Forest'

LONDON, March 22 (Reuters).—Britain's 400,000 Jews are to be asked to pay for the planting of three million trees in Israel as a gesture of solidarity with Soviet Jews.

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—Using confiscated marijuana, the government began making two million cigarettes today for use in laboratory experiments to see whether smoking large amounts of the drug can lead to cancer.

Avalanches In Alps Kill 4, 5th Man Lost

Major Routes in Area Blocked

GENEVA, March 22 (Reuters).—Two Swiss cable car workers were killed in an avalanche near St. Moritz today, victims of an attempt to remove the danger posed by last weekend's heaviest snowfalls of the winter.

A heavy snowfall on the French Alps caused an avalanche which claimed one life and cut a major Alpine road near the village of Saint-Sorlin-d'Arves, UPI reported. A second small avalanche crashed down on barriers at the French end of the Mont Blanc auto tunnel. No damage was caused.

In the Sema Valley in Italy's Alps, a man was found dead after almost a day of burial under a snowslide, and rescue workers there gave up the search for another. But a third man was found alive after some 18 hours under the avalanche's snow.

The survivor, Risieri de Salvador, and the two others were buried by a snowslide that swept away 12 other construction workers. Mr. de Salvador was reported in good condition in a hospital later.

The two Swiss men were among a party of five who were engulfed by an avalanche they themselves had deliberately set off. They fired rockets at a mass of snow which had been threatening to come down at any moment on a ski slope.

The incident occurred near Martel, about four miles south of St. Moritz. The three other cable car employees were injured, but not seriously, in the avalanche, bigger than any that had occurred on the spot before.

Snow and avalanches have blocked the main road links between southwestern Switzerland and Italy and isolated numerous villages, including the fashionable ski resort of St. Moritz, cut off for more than 24 hours.

Although a series of avalanches also hit the mountains of northern Italy during the weekend, the situation was less severe. Some villages were cut off and a warning of general snowslide danger was issued.

Meanwhile, masses of fresh snow cut communications and threatened villages in the Swiss Alps.

On one of the main routes to Italy, the Simplon Pass, more than five feet of snow fell yesterday. Also, the tunnel under the Great St. Bernard Pass was closed to traffic because of avalanches blocking the approach roads.

Monks Blocked in Hospice On the pass above the tunnel, the monks at the hospice were unable to leave the historic building because of deep snow whipped by high winds and the danger of avalanches.

All Alpine passes in Italy's Dolomites area were closed for fear of avalanches as snow built up precariously after overnight blizzards.

The Milan-based Avalanche Institute of the Italian Alpine Club issued the warning that the danger of avalanches was general.

It added that rain, which had followed the snowfalls of last week, had made the situation all the more dangerous and that skiers should use only well-beaten and carefully patrolled runs.

The main road to the ski resort of Sestriere in the Italian Dolomites was blocked by flooding, heavy falls of snow and rain.

Monday, a village blocked on Saturday by an avalanche that claimed the lives of two girls, remained cut off today and police prepared to drop food and medical supplies from helicopters.

(Continued from Page 1) staged a protest march to Bonn at the end of last month, reiterating demands for a 15 percent price increase for Common Market produce.

The commission proposes price increases averaging 5 percent for livestock and 2 percent for cereals, for the 1971-72 season, but West German farmers—still suffering from price cuts following the revaluation of the mark in 1969—demand rises nearing 10 percent.



Associated Press.

CAPITAL PROTEST—Police move in to control a crowd of 2,500 persons who demonstrated near the Soviet Embassy Sunday in support of Soviet Jews. The sitdown was peaceful and orderly, but police arrested a total of 698 persons who offered no resistance, and later put up \$10 collateral, forfeited it and simply returned home.

Gaullists, Reds Squeezed Out Center In Vote, French Interior Chief Says

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, March 22 (NYT).—The Ministry of the Interior attempted today to substantiate with statistics a long-standing Gaullist prediction: Between the Gaullists and the Communists, there will be nothing.

to join the majority if they did not wish to strengthen the Communists. The center and center-Left disputed this. Many asked how Mr. Marcelin could determine the political coloration of the thousands of candidates elected in the towns and villages on slates that had no precise political label.

but this did not mean they had enrolled under the government banner. There was general agreement that no conclusive trend in favor of one camp or another had occurred over the two Sundays that France voted. The stand-off by which every group had its reasons for satisfaction and for disappointment meant, according to prevailing opinion, that France would have to wait until the legislative elections of 1973 to determine more precisely where it stood politically.

Moderate Seen Winning Power in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

London refusal, Mr. Faulkner, who has sought the post twice before, is apparently eager for the job, and as architect of some of the showcase reforms, he is

acceptable to the Conservative government in London. Mr. Faulkner, the minister of development, has long been considered Northern Ireland's ablest politician. But he has acquired a

reputation for devilness and opportunism as he shifted with the political winds from a hard-line position to the center of the road. He is mistrusted by extremists in both Catholic and Protestant ranks.

Heath Says U.K. Has Power Of Direct Rule Over Belfast

(Continued from Page 1)

police tactics in Catholic areas that would lead to violence. Protestant right-wingers, in the aftermath of the murder of three off-duty British soldiers, have called for internment without trial of Catholic militants.

ern Ireland prime minister who resigned Saturday night under right-wing pressure. "This progress was already beginning to bring about an evident improvement in the relations between the two main communities in the province," he said. "This improvement is now being deliberately put at risk by extremists who regard a reduction of communal tension as contrary to their purposes."

Mr. Heath rejected most of these proposals today. "We are not prepared to take any measures which may appear to be, in the short term, of some political satisfaction," he said. "We are only prepared to use military measures which we believe are going to be effective."

Geneva Television Interrupted by Fire

GENEVA, March 22 (AP).—Fire tonight swept through the Geneva television studio, stopping programs throughout French-speaking Switzerland. There were no reports of casualties.

Official estimates of the damages were not available but losses of equipment were believed to total millions of Swiss francs.

Russia Casts Cold Eye at Hunters Of the Hard-Pressed Polar Bear

MOSCOW, March 22 (NYT).—Two Russian conservationists have portrayed the Soviet Union as the sole defender of the polar bear.

They maintain that elsewhere, notably in Alaska, the animal continues to be hunted and that as many as 1,500 are being killed annually. According to Soviet estimates, the world's polar bear population has dwindled to 10,000 and the animal, already classified as a rare species, faces extinction unless a worldwide ban on hunting can be agreed upon and enforced.

Egyptian MiG Force Up by 90, Pentagon Says

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP).—The Soviet Union has bolstered Egypt's air defenses with about 90 more MiG-21 jet interceptors since late last year, U.S. intelligence reports indicate.

Albania Accepts Greek Fair Bid

SALONIKA, Greece, March 22 (AP).—Albania announced today it would participate in Greece's international trade fair at Salonika in September although the two countries are still technically in a state of war.

U.S. Readies Tests With Marijuana

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—Using confiscated marijuana, the government began making two million cigarettes today for use in laboratory experiments to see whether smoking large amounts of the drug can lead to cancer.

WEATHER section listing various weather forecasts for different regions including Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, and California.



Chicago Figure Mentioned

Whitney Young's Death Stirs Search for Black Leadership

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI)—After the death in Nigeria of Whitney M. Young Jr., many of his associates in the civil rights movement began asking what is becoming of black leadership—where are we going from here?

Talks with blacks throughout the country produce no single answer to that question. What emerges instead are several possibilities for different kinds of black leadership.

The newest of these is the black caucus, the 13 black members of Congress who are to meet with President Nixon on Wednesday to set forth their agenda for dealing with minority social and economic problems.

The meeting will be the first held by any President with all of the blacks in Congress to take up such an agenda. Because the black representatives have been elected by substantial minorities, they have a national standing that is hard to match.

Jackson Mentioned At the same time, Mr. Young's death has rekindled talk in civil rights circles of creating a new umbrella organization that would project a leader. The man most frequently mentioned in that connection is the Rev. Jesse Jackson, director of Operation Breadbasket in Chicago.

These possibilities are being discussed in the realization that the popular black leaders of the last decade have not been replaced on the national scene.

April 4 is the third anniversary of the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and it is clear that another black leader of his dimensions is not an immediate prospect.

Dr. King, one of his former associates said, "was a leader of the century. You just don't find those kinds of men easily."

Death of Malcolm X After Malcolm X went down in a hail of bullets just six years ago, no figure emerged to take his place on the political stage.

And it is not just a crisis of conventional leadership. The young radicals—the Panthers, Student National Co-ordinating Committee and such leaders of those organizations as Huey P. Newton, El Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael—have had difficulty keeping their organizations and programs in coherent national focus.

Many blacks viewed the death of Mr. Young as more than a loss for the National Urban League. It was the loss of the last central charismatic leader who could be assured of gaining national attention.

Among the blacks who were with Mr. Young when he died in Nigeria—Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Rep. John Conyers of Detroit and Percy Sutton, the Manhattan borough president—the talk turned to one of Dr. King's former lieutenants, the Rev. Jesse Jackson of Chicago.

"We looked at Jesse," said one participant afterward, "and we saw a young, intelligent, dynamic guy out there trying to do things and we said, 'This guy ought to have our support.'"

Umbrella Organization When the discussion on a new umbrella civil rights organization began, several leaders are prepared to suggest the name of Mr. Jackson as the potential new leader.

The problems of creating such an organization and of projecting Mr. Jackson from the local leadership of a Chicago branch of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference into a national leader are thorny.



COOL START—A crowd huddles closely to ward off the chilly wind sweeping New York's Central Park Mall during the celebration of Earth Day Sunday. Some 2,000 persons attended the ceremony on the first day of spring and took part in seed planting, respiratory exercises and scattered conversations on ecology and meditation.

High Court Upholds Army In Bans on Printed Material

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI)—The Supreme Court let stand today a decision that the commander of a military installation may ban distribution of printed material on his post if he has a "reasonable basis" for believing it to be "a clear danger to the loyalty, discipline or morale of his troops."

The ruling, left undisturbed by the court, was handed down by U.S. District Judge Donald Russell of Spartanburg, S.C. Judge Russell ruled against ten servicemen of Fort Jackson, S.C., who protested such a prohibition. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision.

The ruling also encompasses the right to hold public meetings on the base. The ten men, now out of the Army or at other bases, appealed to the Supreme Court.

Judge Russell held that while a post commander has a right to issue such restrictions, that right "must not doubt be kept within reasonable bounds" and is not "a completely limitless power."

The Supreme Court also refused to hear a case brought by another group of soldiers who were refused permission to distribute at Fort Bragg, N.C., a newspaper, "Bragg Briefs," which they publish during off-duty hours.

The Federal District Court in Fayetteville, N.C., denied the servicemen a temporary order that would prevent military authorities from interfering with the distribution. The Fourth Circuit Court also affirmed that decision.

Douglas Dissents Both groups of soldiers based their appeals on the argument that as voting citizens they have the same right to information and to protest as that enjoyed by civilians.

The appeals were rejected without comment and over the dissent of Justice William O. Douglas and, in the case of one group, also of Justices Hugo L. Black and William J. Brennan Jr. In other developments, the court:

Allowed Connecticut to resume aid to parochial schools in the state. In a 5-3 vote the court temporarily stayed an injunction by a federal court in Hartford. A lower court ruling that such aid is unconstitutional is being appealed.

Agreed to consider whether the Securities and Exchange Commission must review a proxy fight in which Dow Chemical Co. refused to let its shareholders vote on the manufacture of napalm. The Justice Department had appealed a lower court ruling requiring such review on the ground that it overturned "more than 30 years of settled administrative practice" and could impede rather than further the

House Unit Votes Pay Raise Of \$2.7 Billion to Military WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI)—The House Armed Services Committee voted today to increase military pay on July 1 by \$2.7 billion, nearly three times what President Nixon had asked.

The committee added the pay increase to a bill that would also extend the draft two years, until June 30, 1973, and give Mr. Nixon the authority to end draft deferments for college undergraduates.

Marcuse Offers Job to Miss Davis

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., March 22 (UPI)—Marxist philosophy professor Herbert Marcuse has offered to hire Angela Davis as his assistant if she is released on bail.

Miss Davis is being held on a murder charge in connection with a courtroom escape and gun battle last August which left four persons dead, including a judge. Howard Moore, chief counsel for Miss Davis, said yesterday that his client had studied under Prof. Marcuse at Brandeis University and at the University of California at San Diego.

Nixon Urges New Approach To Juvenile Crime Problem

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that existing programs to combat juvenile delinquency and crime were fragmentary and ineffective and called for a new approach.

In an annual report to Congress on the subject, Mr. Nixon said that the problem of crime among young people was particularly acute in nonwhite city ghettos, where he said the entire life pattern must be changed if the situation is to be solved.

The urgent need to reduce crime among urban nonwhite youth is obvious," the report said, "requiring a total effort toward changing their demoralizing conditions and life patterns, the unequal opportunity and discrimination they confront—and the overcrowding and decay of the urban ghettos in which most of them live."

Major Challenge "One of the greatest challenges facing the nation today is to be found in the interlocking problems of poverty, discrimination and the cities."

Mr. Nixon said that a new national strategy was being developed by his administration to deal with the problem.

Patton to Armor School HEIDELBERG, Germany, March 22 (UPI)—Brig. Gen. George S. Patton, son of the famed World War II U.S. Third Army commander of the same name, has been assigned to the Armor School at Fort Knox, Ky., effective April 26, the Army announced today.

House Unit Votes Pay Raise Of \$2.7 Billion to Military Other provisions of the bill would:

Eliminate divinity school deferments—a move expected to affect some 17,000 men who enter divinity school each year.

Provide for three years instead of two years of non-military service by conscientious objectors, who must claim they are opposed to all wars, not a particular war such as in Vietnam.

Lower the age at which a person may serve on a draft board to 18 but with the term of service limited to 15 years or 65 years of age.

Extend the statute of limitations for a person who fails to register for the draft to age 31 instead of five years after age 18.

Railpax Plans Unified U.S. Rail Network

To Link 114 Cities, Cut Other Lines

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI)—Railpax, the private corporation set up by Congress to save the nation's vanishing passenger trains, today unveiled a rail network that will reach 114 cities and tie together 85 percent of the nation's major metropolitan areas.

The plan would drastically cut back on remaining passenger service in every area of the country except the well-traveled Eastern Seaboard from Boston to Miami, where service will remain largely unchanged. Only a handful of unprofitable local runs will be dropped.

On all those remaining, long-distance service will be only one train a day or three trains a week.

A few short runs out of Chicago, including Chicago-Detroit, will have two runs per day, and the New York-to-Buffalo route will have three.

Apparently, the largest city bypassed by the new rail plan is Cleveland.

Unified Operations "We believe that this new program will succeed because it unifies, for the first time, all the operations of a national railroad passenger service," said David W. Kendall, chairman of the National Railroad Passenger Corp., known as Railpax.

Congress approved Railpax last year and appropriated \$40 million to get the new semi-public corporation started. Federal loans of up to \$100 million were guaranteed.

Under the bill, the railroads have until May 1 to sign up with the new corporation. Railpax will then let contracts to the railroads as set standards of service.

Railroads that sign up with the new corporation may drop all passenger trains not included in the plan. Those that do not sign up must continue running all present passenger trains through 1975.

Under Railpax, about half the trains now running would be dropped, and service would be concentrated on major routes with almost all local service discontinued. Commuter traffic is not included in Railpax, and would not be affected.

Railpax said it would stipulate service standards that would include "pooling of the best existing equipment, running trains as fast as track conditions will permit, scheduling trains at reasonable hours and providing food service and sleeping car service, depending on the length of the route."



Iva Toguri d'Aquino Tokyo Rose

U.S. Seeks Rest Of Fine From 'Tokyo Rose'

CHICAGO, March 22 (UPI)—The federal government has reopened its efforts to collect the balance of the \$10,000 fine imposed on Tokyo Rose after her 1948 treason conviction for broadcasting Japanese propaganda during World War II.

The case has been dormant since 1968, when U.S. District Court Judge William J. Lynch ruled that the U.S. attorney's office could collect the case, plus two insurance policies held by Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino—Tokyo Rose's real name.

The policies brought \$4,745. A hearing was scheduled here today on the government's effort to obtain the remaining \$5,255, but the hearing was put over to Friday.

"I just really don't know why," Mrs. D'Aquino's attorney, Wayne M. Collins, said yesterday in an interview in San Francisco. "They must have billions in fines they never collect and never try to collect."

Mrs. D'Aquino, 54, "has got nothing," he said. "She works for a pittance." He said he does not know who within the government is pushing the case against Mrs. D'Aquino. "Today, a court would dismiss the case out of hand. The war is a long way off. I believe that girl was innocent, absolutely. I have never had any doubt in my mind."

Riviera American Club NICE, March 22.—M. J. Gurney has been elected president of the American Club of the Riviera for 1971. The election was held Thursday.

Rep. McCloskey May Fight Nixon In Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., March 22 (AP)—Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., who has annoyed fellow California Republicans with his anti-Vietnam views, says that he may challenge President Nixon in Wisconsin's 1972 presidential preference primary.

Rep. McCloskey, addressing a University of Wisconsin audience yesterday, said that someone in the Republican party should question national policies which lead to "war crimes against people who aren't our enemies."

He has called for discussion of the possible impeachment of Mr. Nixon because of the conduct of the Vietnam conflict. Rep. McCloskey said he might enter 1972 primaries if current war policies continue, if Congress does not cut off Vietnam war funding and if no "reasonable" anti-war spokesman emerges in the 1972 campaign.

Resignation Asked LOS ANGELES, March 22 (UPI)—Gov. Ronald Reagan and the California Republican Assembly have asked Rep. McCloskey to resign from the party for suggesting a national debate on whether President Nixon should be impeached.

Bomb Damage at Tufts MEDFORD, Mass., March 22 (AP)—A firebomb damaged four offices yesterday at the School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. The bomb was thrown through the window of Dean Edmund A. Gullen's office.

Advertisement for diamonds. Text: "You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use." Includes contact info for Joachim Goldenstein.

Good old Mike and the office party.

O.K. Mike, so you've been promoted to manager of the Brussels office, and all your buddies in Düsseldorf decided to give you a big send-off. But you keep worrying about the move.

They tell jokes to the typing-pool girls and you think about the new house. Relax Mike; we understand, moving house means a lot more than just moving furniture. We'll get the stuff there intact and on time; we'll even give you the address of a plumber for that washing machine in the kitchen.

don't move without calling interdean



Advertisement for Michel Swiss perfumes and gifts. Text: "MICHEL SWISS PERFUMES-GLOVES BAGS-TIES-GIFTS SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT 18 Rue de la Paix - PARIS Tel. 01-53-53-30"

Advertisement for Freddy perfumes and gifts. Text: "FREDDY PERFUMES-GLOVES BAGS-TIES-GIFTS SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT Adresse: R.C. 78-98-20"

Handwritten signature or mark: "J. K. K. 50"

Laotian Question-Marks

The anomalies of reporting the Vietnamese war have never been more sharply illustrated than in the Laotian adventure. Uncensored correspondents sent back full accounts—and television clips—of the hasty return of battered Saigon units to South Vietnamese soil. It looks and sounds like a helicopter-borne Dunkirk. But the tone of official statements remains soothing; there is still a substantial majority of the invading force in Laos, and the communiqués of the other side give no solid information. The mixture of blackout and full exposure creates a picture of confusion that might or might not be accurate. And, since the whole Laotian affair could be justified in American eyes only by success, demonstrable success, the effect upon the home front is bad.

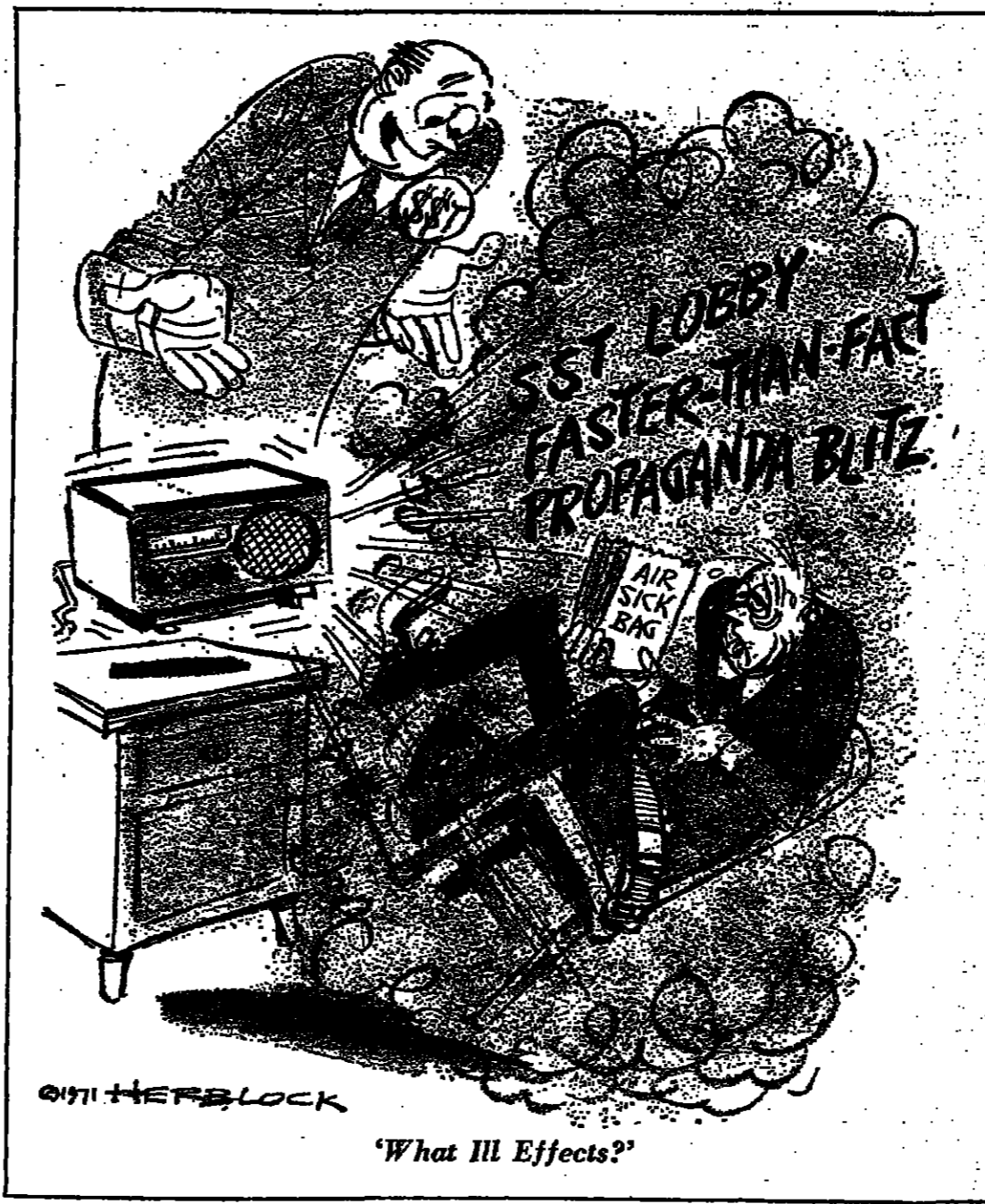
What can be guessed of all of this is that the North Vietnamese reaction to the incursion into Laos was quicker and stronger than anticipated, that ground communications were worse, and enemy anti-aircraft better, than had been counted on. This has meant high South Vietnamese losses, the damaging or destruction of large numbers of American helicopters, and an effect upon the enemy supply routes that seems to have been neither as broad in scope nor as long in duration as advance statements gave reason to believe. American B-52s have had to be used in close support, and wide-ranging bombing raids into North Vietnam raise new questions about that aspect of American policy.

The situation also raises some more fundamental questions. Have the ARVN failed in their first serious encounter with the

North Vietnamese? Have the latter found an answer to American helicopter fire and logistic support? Will they be in a position to push into South Vietnam in force?

The fragmented news reports give no clear answers to these questions—but they do suggest them. It is possible that the accounts of ARVN panic represent purely local situations, and that the loss of several fire-bases do the same. It is possible that the bad condition of roads in the area, by placing a specially heavy burden on the choppers, emphasizes their vulnerability. And without clear knowledge of what the North Vietnamese successes have cost them, it is not easy to tell whether they will be willing or able to press on against the American support troops.

Nevertheless, the possibility clearly exists that the Laotian push represents a costly failure, which will have serious repercussions on American plans for withdrawal. This possibility will not be and should not be obscured by bland statements about "orderly retreat" nor by piecemeal, unattributable, discussions of various phases of the action. It does call for a thorough, authoritative statement, which will match the facts that are known and supply the information that is not known. And, while there are obvious dangers in such a postmortem on an operation that is still alive and kicking, there are also dangers in postponing it. The American heart is not in the Vietnam war, and certainly not in the Laotian incursion. Someone will have to talk to the American head—plausibly, and soon.



Morituri Te Salutamus

By Anthony Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO—There are now 620 men in the death cells of American prisons. The sentences ordering them to be hanged or gassed or electrocuted have been deferred because of pending constitutional challenges on the way courts may impose capital sentences.

It is in fact nearly four years since a life has been taken in this country under authority of law. In that time two cases testing the death-sentence procedure have been carried to the Supreme Court, and other courts have broadly barred executions until those cases are decided.

The Supreme Court is likely to announce its decisions before long, and the general belief among lawyers concerned with the problem is that it will reject the two particular claims before it. Those are that, under the Constitution, a jury may impose the death sentence only under standards specifically laid down by law, and only after a proceeding separate from the trial determination of guilt.

If the court does reject those arguments, and upholds the two death sentences before it, the immediate legal barrier to all the other executions will be removed. At least in theory, then, the United States will face the appalling prospect of what must seem a mass slaughter.

96 in California

Here in California, for example, there are 95 prisoners under death sentence—the largest number in any state. Gov. Ronald Reagan is a firm supporter of capital punishment. But even so, would he want to go down in history as a politician who authorized that kind of blood bath?

Florida has the second largest number of prisoners in Death Row—72. (How curious it is that the Sunshine State should head this grisly list.) Then there are Louisiana with 48, Ohio 42, Texas 41, Illinois 31, Alabama and Georgia 28 each, Pennsylvania 27, New Jersey 23.

One of the strong arguments against capital punishment has always been that it has a brutalizing effect on the public. That was the feeling that moved Charles Dickens after he saw the savage crowds at public executions in Victorian England.

Whatever one may feel about the death sentence now, one must recognize that we have come a long way from the Newgate Prison yard in public sensibility. For an American state today to carry out 20 or 30 or 90 executions within a short time would be brutalizing in impact.

For these reasons, the possible effects of the Supreme Court's decisions in the two pending capital cases have been considered at a high level in Washington. It has been suggested that Attorney General Mitchell, or the President himself, take the lead in urging some form of large-scale clemency for those in Death Row if the present constitutional challenges fail.

State Authority

The difficulty is that capital punishment and clemency are so traditionally matters of state authority, as opposed to federal, in this country. The Nixon administration, especially, may feel that an attempt at national leadership on this issue would be inappropriate. The argument the other way is that governors would welcome the support of a conservative national administration in dealing in a humane way with a terrible

problem. For all the alternatives facing the governors present difficulties.

One possibility is to commute all present death sentences while waiting that those in the future will still be carried out. This course would preserve the deterrent effect of capital punishment that its advocates claim. It might make the actual imposition of death seem accidental—a lottery. But it is already that in practice, and these men can be said to have paid a special penalty in prolonged uncertainty.

Another course would be to commute many of the pending sentences in a state but to let a few executions, of the least sympathetic prisoners, be carried out. That could be seen as upholding the capital system, but of course it would put an awful moral burden of decision on governors.

The actual process of executive decision will probably be cushion-

ed by still further legal tests. New constitutional objections to the death sentence will inevitably be pressed, including the broad claim that execution is now a cruel and unusual punishment barred by the Eighth Amendment.

The Supreme Court as it stands is unlikely to uphold the arguments of the abolitionists. Yet the American legal system will lend itself to further delay and obstruction—and rightly on this issue. For the sharp decline in the number of executions in the last two decades, from 105 in 1951 to two in 1967, reflects a deep movement of opinion in this country.

Through the law, through legislation, through other public action, the movement against capital punishment will continue to gain strength. Perhaps, in a way, the prospect of mass execution will make more people realize the dangers of killing by law.

The End of the Trail

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The withdrawal of a regiment of the South Vietnamese 1st Division obviously means that the end of the campaign in Laos is now in sight.

The reasons for Saigon's decision to begin withdrawal are both obvious and sound. The weather, especially around Khe Sanh, has been continuously unseasonable. The South Vietnamese troops in Laos are wholly dependent on air supply and air support. Leaving them there if the weather should turn really ugly would be downright suicidal.

More important, these once scorned South Vietnamese troops have already been in continuous, very heavy combat for 40 days. It would have been too much to ask them to last through another 30 days or more, without relief or reinforcement.

Most important of all, reinforcement was therefore required, in the strength of at least one more division. But with five divisions out of the country already—two in Cambodia and three in Laos—President Thieu quite understandably did not see his way clear to stripping his in-country strength any further.

At the time, then, to begin to make an assessment of this extremely bold operation. One must begin by noting that just as the invasion of the Cambodian sanctuaries failed to capture the whole enemy headquarters, so the operation in Laos has not attained its maximum objective.

Potential Knockout

The maximum objective was not only to disrupt and cut the Laos trails, which was done. It was also to keep the trails out of use throughout the whole dry season. If that aim had been attained, it would have been a knockout blow.

The fact that it would have been a knockout blow is plainly proven by the ferocity of the resistance ordered by Hanoi. As these words are written, it is a conservative estimate that 10,000 North Vietnamese troops—or the proportional equivalent of 100,000 Americans—have already been left on the battlefield to keep the trails partly open.

The turning point came on the southern flank, where the men of the South Vietnamese 1st Division were engaged. They had

reached Sepon, where they had never been supposed to stay for good. They had then turned southwestward, as planned, along Route 914—the sole significant trail in Laos that was not already cut.

On Route 914, they had done fearful damage to the enemy supply system. It was here, for instance, that South Vietnamese reconnaissance located the headquarters of one of the enemy's "Binh Trams"—the self-contained transport and engineering units, among which the management of the Laos trails is divided.

Air support was brought in. When the men of the 1st Division moved forward, they found five dazed survivors and nearly 400 dead or dying North Vietnamese troops. To give one other illustration that is perhaps more important, though thank God less bloody, the enemy has also lost the staggering total of 15,000 tons

of rice in the course of this fighting.

This was clearly the entire amount of rice destined to provide rations for all the North Vietnamese troops further south, for the months until the next dry season. It can be seen, then, why the enemy reaction has been both violent and desperate.

The decisive fights appear to have engaged the two point battalions of the South Vietnamese 1st Division. In one, the battalion commander, Lt. Col. Le Nhan, was lost. In both, the South Vietnamese losses reached about 50 men per battalion, which is "heavy" by our standard.

But in one of these fights, the enemy's loss was above 550 men, and in the other the enemy loss was 1,100 men in a three-day battle. These are not empty figures, either. The enemy's weapons loss was proportional—about 740 individual weapons in these two battles.

It has been nonsense, then, to talk about a "truce" on no real evidence at all. Since the alleged "agony of Khe Sanh"—which was really a brutal agony for the men—it appears that no fighting in Vietnam has been so strangely reported.

The fact remains that the sheer violence of the enemy high reaction, the unimaginable savagery of the enemy high command in spending their men's lives, left no alternative but reinforcement or withdrawal. Since the needed reinforcements were not available, gradual withdrawal has begun. But in other ways besides those already described, the enemy has been fearfully damaged.

Bernard Levin From London:

Mr. Heath was, like
Mr. Wilson in the Bobby
Moore case, seeking some
cheap publicity out of the
misfortunes of a British
citizen whom he had no
actual power to help.

LONDON—What have Bobby Moore, a well-known English football player, and Mrs. Linda Desramault, a young divorced Englishwoman, got in common? To help them answer this riddle, competitors are advised that the answer is the same as the answer to an apparently quite different kind of question, namely: What have Harold Wilson, former prime minister of Britain, and Edward Heath, the present incumbent, got in common?

Mr. Moore was the captain of the English team that in 1966 won the World Cup for association football. Last year, he captained another English side in the same contest. (Alas, on this occasion they were defeated before getting to the final round.) While in Bogota, Columbia, where the matches were being played, Mr. Moore was accused in a posterous and almost certainly trumped-up charge, of stealing, or attempting to steal, a valuable bracelet from a jeweler's in that city. Eventually the case collapsed, though not before huge publicity had resulted in Britain, and a good deal of trouble and worry had been caused to Mr. Moore.

But the point is that as soon as the news broke in the British headlines, Mr. Wilson, who was then prime minister of the Labor government, proceeded to get into the act. He sent, and let it be known that he had sent, a message to the British diplomatic authorities in Bogota, commanding them to give Mr. Moore every assistance in fighting the charge that he might need.

A Standard Duty
Now, one of the fundamental duties of consular officials is to afford assistance and protection to nationals of their countries who may need it in the countries of the officials' posting. There is no reason to suppose that the British consular or embassy staff in Bogota were in any way lagging or remiss in doing their duty in the case of Mr. Moore. It was regrettably—though I fear accurately—concluded that Mr. Wilson was up to his ginkles again; that, seeing a popular sporting idol in difficulties, he had leaped in to do what credit he could by giving him, and the public at large, an entirely un-

necessary assurance that the diplomatic resources of the British government were at the service of the unjustly accused hero.

Mr. Wilson was much criticized for this action, especially in Conservative party circles (the Conservative, remember, were then in opposition). Newspapers hostile to Mr. Wilson's cause were very soft at his expense. Yet another dab of paint was added to the portrait of Mr. Wilson as the 4th merchant of shadows.

Then passed, so did Mr. Wilson's election as prime minister, and those same Conservative party circles, and those same newspapers hostile to Mr. Wilson, loudly proclaimed that the era of government by public relations was over, that now at last we had a man of deep and serious purpose in charge, who was not to be deflected from his aim—the national interest, considered in the widest gain. Mr. Heath would never seek to get cheap (in both senses of the word) publicity out of the misfortunes of a British citizen whom he had no actual power to help, no, no.

A Custody Case
Then came the case of Mrs. Desramault. She is an English girl who married a Frenchman; they had one child, a girl. Mr. and Mrs. Desramault were divorced. In circumstances which are still not entirely clear, custody of the child was given to the husband, who instantly returned to France with the infant and has refused to return the child to her mother.

It is a very sad case, and there is much public sympathy for the mother here, together with sharp criticism of the magistrature who awarded the husband custody, and of their failure to forbid him to take the child out of the country pending an appeal against their decision (expressed by the "higher court" eventually.) But the point is that as soon as the case hit the headlines the nation was given to understand that Mr. Heath was taking a close interest in it. Last week, in a carefully staged, meticulously planned, and graphically presented, the prime minister had a meeting with Mrs. Desramault. (The press photographs are instructive; they show the young woman looking strained and grave, while Mr. Heath is, roaring with laughter—that half-silent laughter which causes him to shake like a jellyfish, and which can be provoked by the slightest thing, such as a reference to sausages or mother-in-law.)

Now, there is nothing whatever that Mr. Heath can do to help Mrs. Desramault to get her baby back. It is a matter between the English and French courts, and ultimately, of course, between her and her ex-husband. There is some question whether Mrs. Desramault is or is not entitled to financial assistance in her legal struggle, from the legal aid scheme, which provides funds, in certain types of cases, for citizens who wish to go to law but have not the financial means. But the ruling on who is eligible to receive such assistance is not subject to direction from the government, and Mr. Heath has no powers whatever to intervene in other words, Mr. Heath was, like Mr. Wilson in the Bobby Moore case, seeking some cheap publicity out of the misfortunes of a British citizen whom he had no actual power to help.

But surprise, surprise!—there have been no criticisms of Mr. Heath in Conservative circles, or in newspapers which support his cause, but hardly revealing. What is more interesting is the reflection that this episode, coupled with the Wilson-Moore episode, provokes, imagine Harold Wilson—not a manaverse—sounding notes of political displeasure to this sort of Minister? Imagine Eden, or Attlee, or Churchill! You cannot imagine them doing so? Neither can I. And I can only conclude that the quality of our prime ministers is by no means what it once was. A melancholy conclusion.

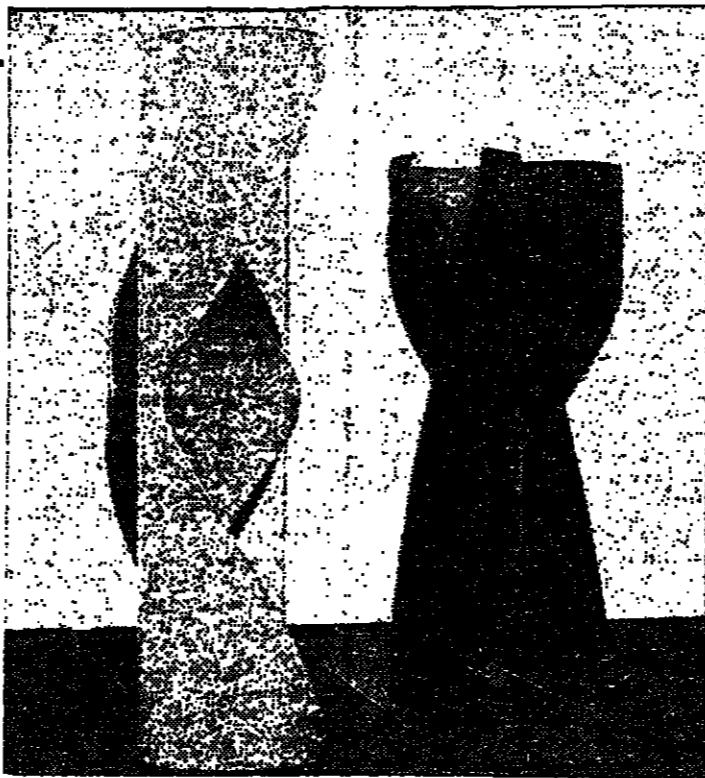
1971년 3월 23일

ART IN LONDON

Contemporary Portraits at 'SNAP!'

By Max Wykes-Joyce
LONDON, March 22.—"SNAP!" an exhibition of contemporary portraiture, opened this week at the National Portrait Gallery...

tion entitled "Electric Theatre" and subtitled "25 Artists Working With Light, Sound and Space." The most interesting exhibit is the environment created by Michael Leonard...



Two sculptures by Neville Boden at the 1971 London Group exhibition at the Royal Academy of Arts.

The London Group of artists has been in existence for more than 50 years and currently includes about 60 painters and sculptors.

Too much of the work on show is derivative. In a first swift tour of the 30 items on view, I saw works after Oldenburg, Dufrene, Leger and Paul Nash...

man show. At first glance her paintings are merely of formal gardens, trimmed hedges...

a slightly sinister predicament. They are lost in the maze, they are being overlooked, or they are seated in the garden with the formal precision of persons under surveillance or detention.

Rome Galleries

Pendants. Levi. Via del Vantaggio 12, through March 23. In this charming array of matched pairs of drawings, paintings and sculptures of ruins and...

events in and around Rome between the 17th and the 19th centuries, some intricate drawings by Jean-Baptiste Lallemand are outstanding.

venirs. These delicate period pieces are all the more attractive mounted in a modern gallery.

MODELS

NEW COLLECTION MARIE-MARTINE 3 Rue de Sevres, Paris-6e

Nino Franchina, Toninelli, Piazza di Spagna 88, through March. These sculptures, made mostly of iron but sometimes of castolin immediately remind you of the rooms filled with medieval armor at the Metropolitan Museum.

The duckling is stuffed with green peppercorns and roasted. The peppercorns then go into the sauce served with it. The dish is garnished with delicious potatoes which have been cut into thin slices, sautéed in butter and finished in the oven.

Dining Out in Paris

Georges and Juliette of Paul et France

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, March 22.—Paul et France is now in the hands of Georges and Juliette, but otherwise little has changed at this restaurant. The raw materials for the kitchen are carefully chosen by the owner, Georges Boucher and are imaginatively prepared by the chef, Daniel Auvinet.

from Savole, dry rosé de Béarn, Crozes-Hermitage and Côte-Rôtie reds from the Rhône valley, red Cahors from the Dordogne and even red Mory-Saint-Denis from the Côte de Nuits in the heart of Burgundy are anything but the best-known wines of France.

Consequently, their prices run from reasonable to cheap. Paul et France, 27 Avenue Niel, Paris-17e. Telephone: 854-04-24. Closed Sundays and from Aug. 21 to Sept. 12. About 40 francs including wine and service.

Career Girl From Hong Kong Tried, Tried and Succeeded

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, March 22.—The Inter-Continental Hotel in Paris thought it wouldn't be a bad idea to have a Japanese girl working on its staff. What with the massive movements of Japanese tourists these days, the job went, however, to 21-year-old Ida Yang, a Chinese girl born in Hong Kong.

probably the most famous Oriental career girl in Southeast Asia. Miss Lo is in her late 20s. Miss Yang, at 20, was her aide-camp.

The job in Dusseldorf didn't materialize. There were problems with a working permit. Once again, the Yang family was pleased. But Ida came back to Paris on her own and took her chances.

Work Found "As long as I had two hands, I was sure I would succeed," she said. She was employed by the Inter-Continental in the purchasing department. Since she was still under 21 at the time, her Strasbourg guardian had to keep a bank account for her.

Miss Yang is the daughter of a well-to-do and conservative Chinese family which couldn't believe its ears when its 17-year-old youngest plum blossom announced upon graduation from the Maryknoll School in Hong Kong that she thought now she'd go to Europe and study hotel management.

She shares a furnished apartment in Montmartre with a student from the American College. Weekends are devoted to cleaning it up. French salaries, she finds, still cover rent, electricity, food and movies. That's all.

French Classics

French classic cuisine, wines and cheeses were fascinating subjects to the Chinese girl. A Strasbourg doctor was named her local guardian, and Miss Yang had convinced the Hong Kong Tourist Association to name her its student representative.

Entertainment

In New York

NEW YORK, March 22.—This is how critics for The New York Times rate the new movie. "THE 1123" derived from a prize-winning short by George Lucas, expanded by Mr. Lucas into a feature length science-fiction film, left Roger Greenspan with "a good many reservations about the film's ideas."

Fashion shoes AAA to C RAYNE SHOEMAKERS LONDON - NEW YORK 6 rue du Faubourg St-Honoré Paris 8e

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MODELS NEW COLLECTION MARIE-MARTINE 3 Rue de Sevres, Paris-6e

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

RTZ RIO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION International Taxation Specialist RTZ, the British based multi-national mining and industrial Group, is involved with countries all over the world...

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE COMPANY IN SWITZERLAND seeks SALES EXECUTIVE to join high-caliber development and sales promotion team...

SENIOR SYSTEMS ENGINEER TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND TELE PROCESSING EXPERIENCE Graduate with 5-10 years of significant success. Able to provide in-depth technical assistance...

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EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE ATTORNEY U.S. Citizen 40, Asst. General Counsel Major U.S. International Company seeks senior legal position in Europe...

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works...

PARIS ART GALLERIES RIGHT BANK LEFT BANK (1) GALERIE ARIEL 140 Bd. Haussmann (8e) - 227-13-08 STEPHANE JANSEN GALLERY, April

RIGHT BANK (7) GALERIE FELIX VERCEL 9 Avenue Mathurin (8e) - 336-23-19 710 Madison Avenue, New York In exclusivity: VENARD, TANTE, TAURELLE, FPEO, SOUSSOU, SINCHEL

RIGHT BANK (72) LA HUNE, 170 Bd. Saint-Germain, 545-23-85. Open every day till midnight. Original modern lithos & engravings.

LEFT BANK (19) GALERIE LAURENT 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île 332-31-00 YOUNG INTERNATIONAL PAINTERS (22) MONA LISA, 23 R. de Valenciennes 545-17-28. MODERN ART. NAIVE ART. XROSLAVIAN NAIVE PAINTERS until Apr. 30

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PARIS AMUSEMENTS LEGENDARY BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE THE REVUE FANTASTIC 71 R. de Valenciennes TRI 95 20 41 69

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Vesco Plans to Put IOS Under ICC's Umbrella

By Scott Schmedel

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Robert L. Vesco plans to place the International Operations Services Corp. under the umbrella of the International Commodities Corp. of which he is president and chief executive.

Expansions Set for Atom Plants

By Theodore Shabad

OSKOW, S.W.—While the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has approved the expansion of nuclear power in the United States, the Soviet Union has decided to embark on an atomic program of expansion.

WV Seeking Full Control Of Audi NSU

NECKARSULM, West Germany, March 22 (AP)—Volkswagenwerk AG and Audi NSU Auto Union AG are negotiating on a full takeover of Audi NSU by VW, Audi NSU announced today.

Japan May Take Top Trade Spot On Soviet List

MOSCOW, March 22 (AP)—The steady growth of Soviet-Japanese trade in recent years is expected to bring Japan to the top of the list of the Soviet Union's non-Communist trading partners in 1970.

Cockerill Reports On 1970 Profits

LIEGE, Belgium, March 22 (AP)—Cockerill-Ougrée-Proviforge et Esperance-Longdoz directors reported today that 1970 net income totaled 1.1 billion Belgian francs (\$22 million).

Libyans Studying Oil Firms' Offer

TRIPOLI, March 22 (UPI)—Libyan officials today studied a \$2-billion offer by the international oil companies operating in that country, a spokesman said.



Jacques E. Borin PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. has elected Jacques E. Borin president of the international division, replacing Harry E. Richmiller who has resigned.

Polyvios C. Vintiadis, 35, has been appointed to the new position of deputy managing director of the Brussels office of Arthur D. Little, international management consultants.

VW Seeking Full Control Of Audi NSU

NECKARSULM, West Germany, March 22 (AP)—Volkswagenwerk AG and Audi NSU Auto Union AG are negotiating on a full takeover of Audi NSU by VW, Audi NSU announced today.

Management plans provide for an exchange of the less than 25 percent of Audi stock not already held by VW.

Audi said the bid would be less than one VW share for each Audi share.

Any takeover move would require approval by the supervisory boards of both firms.

Although Audi had been operating as an independent company, VW's consolidated 1970 sales of 15.6 billion DM included 2.1 billion DM of Audi turnover, and in VW's auto output of 2.21 million units last year, Audi production of 316,589 cars is included.

Should VW gain full control of Audi, it would obtain direct access to the licensing rights for the rotary piston Wankel engine.

Audi and Wankel GmbH are equal partners in granting licensing rights, but Audi's share in royalties is 60 percent.

Among licensees at present are General Motors and Toyo Kogyo and Nissan Motor of Japan.

The VW bid is likely to meet stiff resistance from Israel's British Bank Ltd., of Tel Aviv, which holds about 6 percent of Audi stock and claims it could control about 10 percent if necessary.

VW acquired its original interest in Audi when its fully owned subsidiary, Auto Union, merged with NSU Motorenwerke early in 1969.

Outside purchases subsequently increased VW's interest to more than 75 percent by June, 1970.

First U.S. Returns Dim GNP Hopes

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The Nixon administration's goal of a \$30 billion gain in the gross national product this quarter is unlikely to be met, February's economic performance indicates.

Last month's 1.7 percent drop in new factory orders for durable goods and even the moderation in consumer price inflation to a 2.4 percent annual rate both bode poorly for the quarter's overall GNP showing, government analysts say.

Unless an unexpectedly sharp rise in auto sales or in U.S. business inventories is taking shape, the best they can hope for is that the GNP is a gain "close to" \$30 billion, Nixon officials concede.

Instead of an advance of up to \$35 billion projected in total private and government output of goods and services, most authorities are talking about a \$25 billion to \$28 billion rise.

Any such advance would sharply exceed the \$4.4 billion GNP gain of the fourth quarter. But analysts say it would not necessarily signal a solidly reviving U.S. economy because about \$14 billion of the first-quarter gain is expected to reflect the resumption of General Motors output after its lengthy strike.

Much auto output prevented by the GM strike appears to have been "lost forever," one economist says, noting that the January and February rate of 8.5 million U.S. make units a year is only about 750,000 units above the pre-strike pace.

Thus only about one-third of the 2.3 million-unit drop in the annual rate during the strike is being made up, he says.

A major, and largely unknown, factor in the likely first-quarter GNP is the performance of inventories. In January, business inventories fell \$380 million, the sharpest decline in almost ten years.

Much of the reduction was in manufacturers' work-in-process stocks, which "implies cutbacks in production," says a government economist.

"If these figures are accurate and the trend continues in February and March," he adds, "the economy will be in real trouble."

Administration officials are still reconfirming their forecast that the full year's GNP will average \$1,065 billion.

However, Federal Reserve Board Governor Andrew F. Brimmer, among others, is not so sure. Last week, he said recent statistics "indicate that a boom in economic activity is not likely to be generated in the near future."

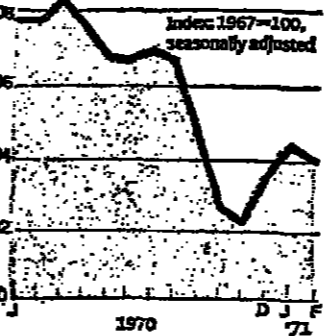
His own outlook, he said, is "not essentially different" from private forecasts of a 1971 GNP gain about \$15 billion smaller than the \$38.5 billion projected by the administration.

The unlikelihood of an early U.S. economic surge was supported by the Commerce Department report that new durable-goods orders dropped in February to a seasonally adjusted \$30.87 billion from \$31.4 billion a month earlier.

This was the first monthly decline in durables bookings since last October, during the GM strike. It still left the order inflow above the \$29.57 billion a year earlier, however.

New orders for capital goods, considered a key clue to business plant and equipment investment plans, declined slightly to \$6.98 billion in February from January's \$6.99 billion.

Production Down



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However, Federal Reserve Board Governor Andrew F. Brimmer, among others, is not so sure. Last week, he said recent statistics "indicate that a boom in economic activity is not likely to be generated in the near future."

Company Reports

Table with 2 columns: Company Name, 1970 Revenue, 1969 Revenue

Table with 2 columns: Company Name, 1971 Revenue, 1970 Revenue

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Profit-Taking Erodes Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, March 22—Profit-taking today depressed prices on the New York Stock Exchange. They declined steadily throughout the day after opening slightly lower.

Brokers said investors, including institutions, were inactive because of unfavorable economic news. Industrial production and durable goods orders declined in February.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 910.60, down 2.32. Volume fell to 14.39 million shares from 15.15 million shares on Friday.

Bolester by a block of 250,000 shares, Kimberly-Clark topped the active list and finished up 3/8 at 33 3/8.

Brunswick was actively traded and ahead 7/8 to 29 5/8. Last week the company said it expected good progress in sales and earnings for this year.

Profit-taking hit Bausch & Lomb, which fell 3/4 to 68 1/4. It gained 17 points last week on the government's approval of the company's soft contact lens.

The government suspended shipment of Abbott Laboratories' intravenous solutions and the stock backed down 2 1/4 to 79 3/4.

Prizer gave up 1 1/4 to 36 3/4 after reports that its anti-depressant Sinequan was not as effective as two competing drugs.

Smith, Kline & French lost 2 1/4 to 51 3/4. It forecast lower first-quarter earnings.

G.D. Searle gained 1/8 to 67 1/2. It announced plans to market a copper intra-uterine device which it claims to be as effective as pills.

Raytheon gained 1 1/2 to 40 3/8. The issue was recommended by an advisory service.

Lockheed added 7/8 at 10 1/2 while McDonnell Douglas lost 1 1/4 to 37 1/2 as the Airbus controversy continued.

General Mills was up 3/4 to 35 3/4. The company reported higher earnings and increased its dividend.

Amex Prices Lower Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in moderate trading. The index lost 0.10 to 26.04.

Colonial Sand & Stone reported higher earnings but lost 2 1/2 to 13 7/8.

Bensus, which last week said it would report a \$4 million loss for fiscal 1971, dropped 2 5/8 to 9 3/4.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Steel Import Pact No Certainty

Hendrik S. Houthakker, a member of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, has warned the U.S. steel industry that extension of the "voluntary" import control program is by no means a certainty and that much will depend on "price behavior" in the industry.

He volunteered this warning after three steel company presidents indicated that there would be another round of price increases after the present round is completed.

The present round, gradually spreading over the range of steel products, involves increases of 6 to 7 percent, which the government has tacitly accepted. It is expected to apply to the large-volume sheet steel products in early June.

South African Gold Sales Outlook

South Africa expects its entire gold production in 1971 to be sold on the free market, according to government sources in Johannesburg.

South Africa has stopped selling gold to the International Monetary Fund, although terms of a 1969 agreement allow it to do so as long as South Africa's trade balance is in deficit.

South Africa expects that balance to move into surplus before June this year when the IMF's accounting period ends. In 1970, about 75 percent of South African newly-mined gold was sold on free markets at a premium of 6 percent above the official price of \$35 an ounce.

India Strikes Oil in Gulf of Cambay

Oil was discovered in the Gulf of Cambay in India's first offshore drilling project. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission said oil had been found at a site 200 miles northwest of Bombay.

A spokesman said that the commercial feasibility had yet to be determined, but official sources in New Delhi expressed optimism that the discovery could lead to commercial production.

North Sea Group Arranges Loan

The North Sea oil group led by Phillips Petroleum has reportedly arranged an \$80 million seven-year Eurocurrency loan with a group of international banks.

The group, which made the big Ekofisk find, is comprised of Phillips Petroleum of Belgium, Petronord of Norway and AGIP of Italy.

U.S. to Review Loans to China

The United States is expected to review within the next few months its policy of not permitting its Export-Import Bank to finance exports to Communist China, according to bank president Henry Kissinger.

At present, the Exim bank is not allowed to finance exports to any Communist country except Yugoslavia.

Advertisement for The Republic of the Ivory Coast, featuring a large title and financial details for a \$22,000,000 Eurodollar loan due 1976-78.

Advertisement for The Neptune Line Convertible Stock, Case 200, Aux Vives, 1211 Geneva 6.

Advertisement for FONSELEX, Swiss fund under Swiss legislation worldwide portfolio, with a table of issue prices and contact information for CAPDIREX S.A.

Advertisement for American Income Properties Bond and Share, N.Y., featuring a 11% interest rate and a free life insurance offer.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'A', 'B', and 'C' categories of stocks.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds traded in Europe, listing various bond issues, their yields, and market status.

Market Summary

Market summary table showing various market indices, stock prices, and currency exchange rates.

One Dollar - European Markets

Table showing exchange rates for one dollar against various European currencies.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo exchange rates for various commodities and currencies.

Eurodollars

Table of Eurodollar market rates and conditions.

Steel Output Increases

NEW YORK, March 22 (Reuters) - Steel production in the United States so far this year has risen 3 1/2 percent to 50.1 million tons from the 29.2 million tons produced in the year to March 20, 1970, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported today.

Large advertisement for Esso Overseas Finance N.V. featuring a \$100,000,000 offering of \$50,000,000 7 1/2% Guaranteed Notes Due 1978 and \$50,000,000 8% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1986. Includes contact information for Morgan & Cie International S.A.

Advertisement for First General Resources Company, a public company established in 1962 with assets in excess of \$20,000,000. Includes contact information for the company.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Main table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page' and 'J-K'.

1971 - Stocks and Bonds, First, High, Low, Last, Change

Table of 1971 stock and bond prices, organized by industry sectors such as Chemicals, Electronics, and Industrial. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

NEW YORK, March 22 - Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York:

Table of cash prices in primary markets, including categories like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and Cotton.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices, including categories like Soybeans, Cotton, and Wheat.

LIVE HOGS

Table of live hog prices, including columns for date, price, and location.

European Gold Markets

Table of European gold market prices, including columns for date, price, and location.

American Stock Exchange Trading

- 1971 - Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$					- 1971 - Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$					- 1971 - Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$				
High. Low. Div. in \$	Sts.	First	High	Last	High. Low. Div. in \$	Sts.	First	High	Last	High. Low. Div. in \$	Sts.	First	High	Last
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4

- 1971 - Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$					- 1971 - Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$				
High. Low. Div. in \$	Sts.	First	High	Last	High. Low. Div. in \$	Sts.	First	High	Last
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4

- 1971 - Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$					- 1971 - Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$				
High. Low. Div. in \$	Sts.	First	High	Last	High. Low. Div. in \$	Sts.	First	High	Last
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 22, 1971

High	Low	Last	High	Low	Last
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on March 22, 1971

High	Low	Last	High	Low	Last
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2
14 1/2	10	11	11 1/4	10 3/4	15 1/2

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations March 22, 1971

Fund Name	Value	Fund Name	Value
A.F.C.A. Fund	\$12.40	International Shipping Dev	\$10.00
A.G.P. Fund	\$12.20	Int'l Whiskey Fund	\$10.00
Algonquin Fund	\$12.10	Int'l Wine & Spirits	\$10.00
A.L.L. Growth Fund	\$12.00	Int'l Wine & Spirits	\$10.00
Algonquin Fund	\$12.00	Int'l Wine & Spirits	\$10.00
Algonquin Fund	\$12.00	Int'l Wine & Spirits	\$10.00

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on March 22, 1971

Fund Name	Value	Fund Name	Value
Algonquin Fund	\$12.00	International Shipping Dev	\$10.00
Algonquin Fund	\$12.00	Int'l Whiskey Fund	\$10.00
Algonquin Fund	\$12.00	Int'l Wine & Spirits	\$10.00
Algonquin Fund	\$12.00	Int'l Wine & Spirits	\$10.00
Algonquin Fund	\$12.00	Int'l Wine & Spirits	\$10.00

All of these Shares having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

1,478,956 Shares

GAS AND Electric Company

Common Stock

(Par Value \$2.50 Per Share)

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc. Drexel Firestone duPont Glove Forgan Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.
Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Lehman Brothers Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Smith, Barney & Co. Stone & Webster Securities Corporation
White, Weld & Co. Dean Witter & Co. Bache & Co. Shearson, Hammill & Co.
A.G. Becker & Co. E.F. Hutton & Company Inc. F.S. Smithers & Co., Inc. Spencer Trask & Co.
Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan First Manhattan Co. Foley, Warendorf & Co.

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

\$50,000,000

Ralston Purina Company

7.70% Sinking Fund Debentures due March 15, 1996

March 23, 1971

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Goldman, Sachs & Co. Scherck, Stein & Franc, Inc.
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. The First Boston Corporation Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Blyth & Co., Inc. Drexel Firestone Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.
Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Lazard Freres & Co.
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Salomon Brothers
Smith, Barney & Co. Stone & Webster Securities Corporation Wertheim & Co.
White, Weld & Co. Dean Witter & Co. Paribas Corporation
Bear, Stearns & Co. Clark, Dodge & Co. Harris & Partners Inc. E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
John Nuveen & Co. Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Reinholdt & Gardner Reynolds & Co.
Shields & Company Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day G. H. Walker & Co. Wood, Struthers & Wintrop Inc.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

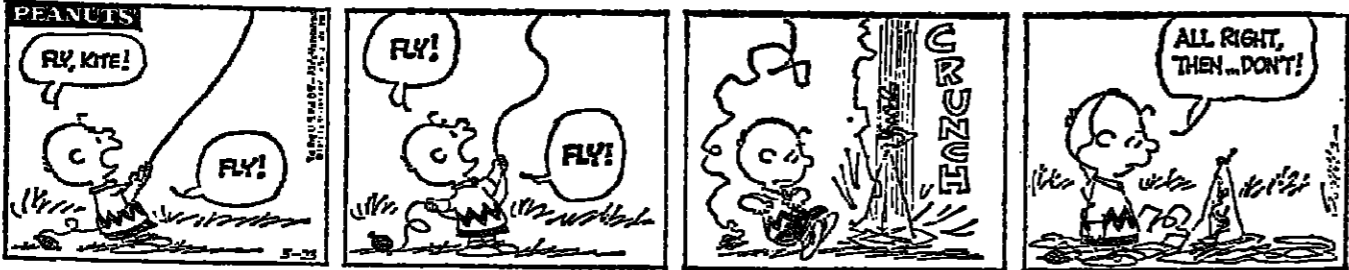
Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and exchange information. Includes sub-sections for '1971 - Stocks and Div.' and '1971 - Stocks and Div.'.

Advertisement for Daylin, Inc. featuring the text '1,000,000 Shares' and 'Common Stock (Par Value \$0.35 Per Share)'. Lists various financial institutions and their contact information.

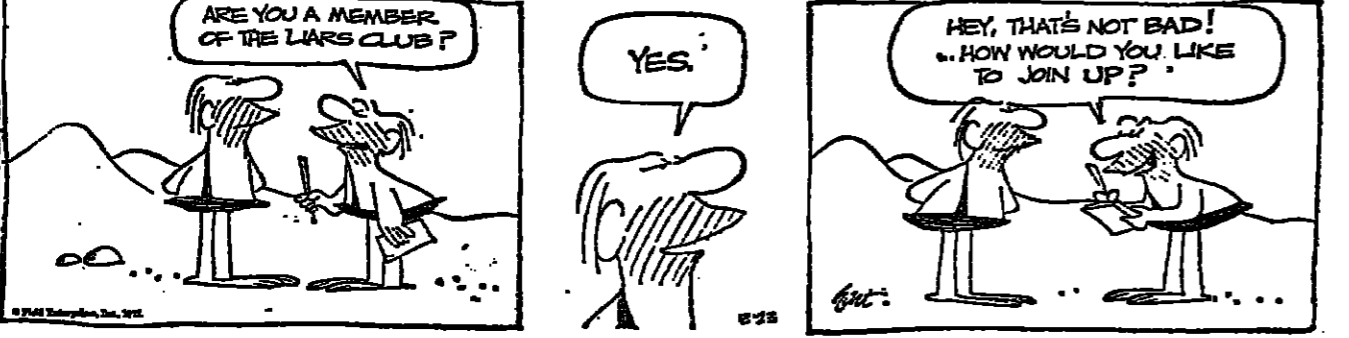
Advertisement for CAISSE NATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS. Features the text '\$ 20,000,000' and 'B % Bonds due March 1, 1986'. Includes a list of international banks and their branches.

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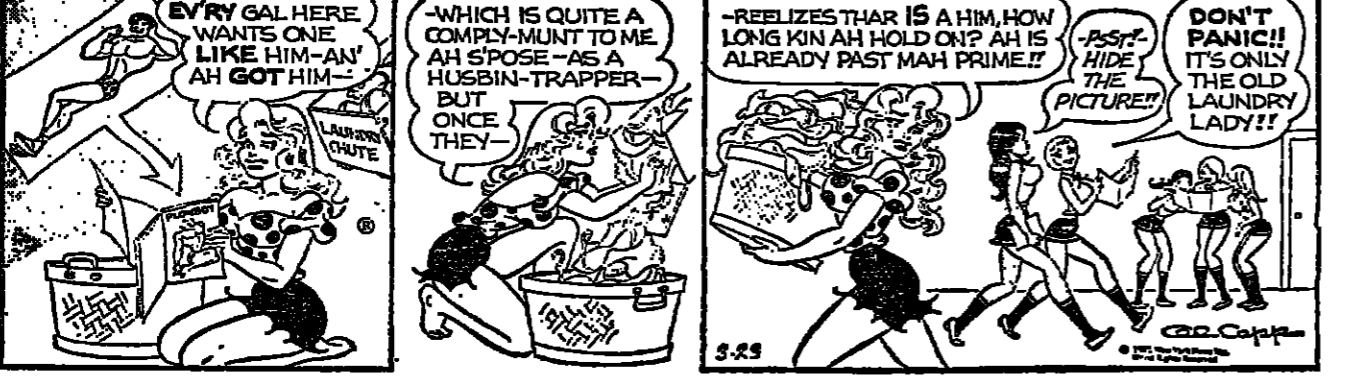
PEANUTS



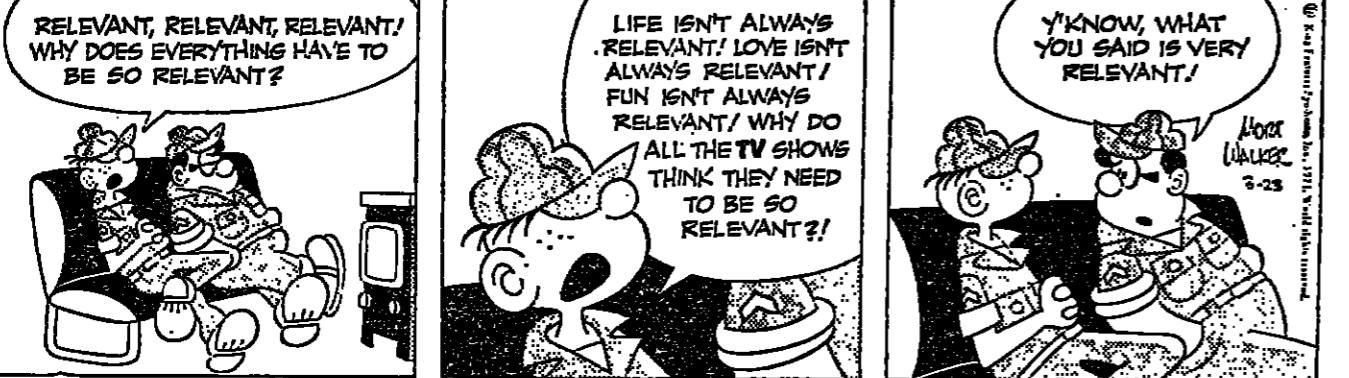
B.C.



LILABNER



BETLEBAILEY



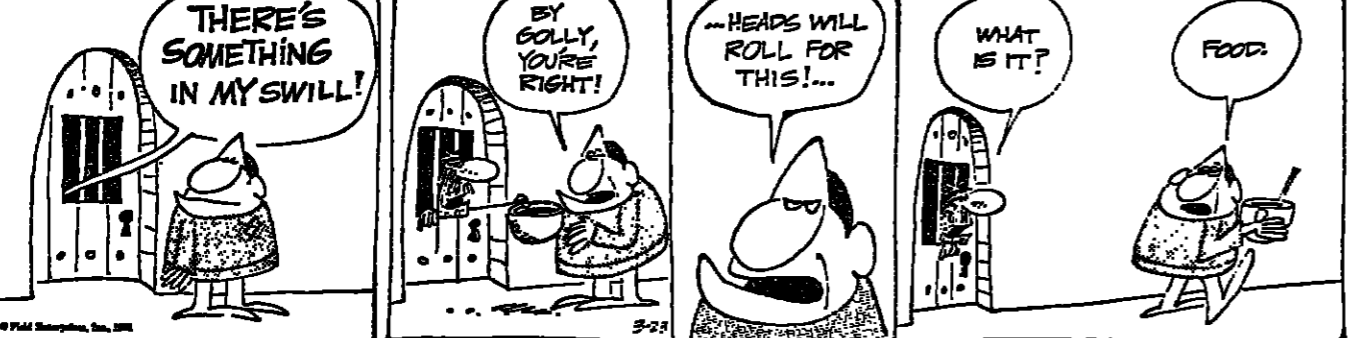
MISS PEACH



BUSAWYER



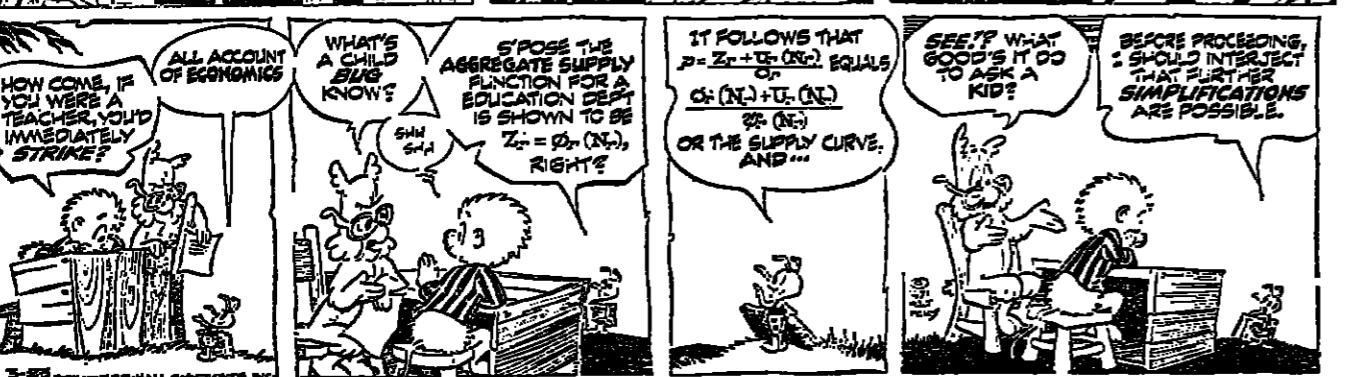
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from the Precision Club touring team's penultimate match, played in Greenville, S.C., was the most exciting of the contest.

In the closed room, North for the local team went one down in three spades after ruffing the second diamond lead and losing control of trumps.

When the hand was replayed, the bidding went as shown in the diagram. Benito Gozozzo, sitting East, doubled five diamonds on general principles, and his principles almost let him down.

At first sight, it seems that South has only two losers, one in clubs and one in hearts, since the other possible heart loser can be discarded on the spade ace. However, the declarer needs to ruff three clubs in the dummy, and an opening trump lead is a killer.

In practice, Giorgio Belladonna led the club king and shifted to the diamond four. South captured the diamond jack with the king and began to crossruff, but the diamond ten, apparently a trivial card, proved a rock on which his best efforts foundered.

He ruffed a club, discarded a heart on the spade ace, and ruffed a spade. He ruffed another club, and had no way to return safely to the closed hand for the final club ruff. He tried ruffing a spade with the diamond eight, hoping that East held the missing trump, but West overruffed and the defense eventually made a heart trick to defeat the contract.

The touring team gained 7 international match points, if West had not held the "useless" diamond ten. Greenville would have gained 12 points and ended the first session with a relatively small deficit.

NORTH
A7632
A74
Q972
2

WEST EAST
A9 KJ10843
QKJ93 Q82
104 J
KQ843 AJ6

SOUTH (D)
1065
AK8653
10975

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 Pass 2
2 Dbl. 3 Dbl.
5 Pass Pass 4
Pass Pass Pass
West led the club king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

Grid for crossword puzzle solution

DENNIS THE MENACE



I DON'T KNOW IF HE'S STAYING FOR LUNCH OR NOT. HE'S CALLING HIS MOTHER TO SEE WHAT SHE'S HAVING!

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble word game interface with letters POCH, VAR, LORFIC, BINCE

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLUID HENNA AGENDA ROBBER

BOOKS

REVOLUTION AS THEATRE

Notes on the New Radical Style

By Robert Brustein. Liveright. 170 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It is superficially plain from a reading of the five essays and appendices in "Revolution as Theatre" why Robert Brustein, dean of the Yale Drama School, does not rank high among the Yale students' body's culture heroes—why he is regarded, according to a recent article by Thomas Meehan in the Times Magazine, as "an autocratic tartar" and "a political hypocrite" and why it has been said by Yale students that "everybody doesn't like somebody, but nobody doesn't dislike Robert Brustein."

Whereas once upon a brief time ago Brustein ventured forth as a champion of aesthetic radicalism (even to the point of defending Barbara Garson's inflammatory "MacBird"), he has appeared during the last five years to be moving steadily to the right. Now in these essays he makes no bones of his belief in such battered virtues as discipline, authority, and order, or his stern opposition to disruption of the classroom in the name of political justice, or more specifically, his disagreement with Yale president Kingman Brewster's decision to shut down the university during last May's Panther-trial demonstrations.

Nevertheless, a careful reading of these essays makes it difficult to argue with him. For instance, it is hard not to applaud the statement in his title piece that "what this violent talk (of the countercultural) signifies are impotent to act, and that though they are hardly lacking in passions—thus, the weakness for rhetoric and gestures, rather than programs and organizations."

And one is almost bound to applaud his tart account in "A Night at the Symposium" of how members of the Living Theatre "spontaneously" employed storm-trooper tactics in the name of liberty to disrupt an organized discussion of their aims (though one is tempted to argue that for all the outrage of the \$10 customers, the evening made its point more saliently than any "rational" discussion could have done).

One must respect Brustein's firmly outspoken minority view of Yale's reaction to the Panther trial ("The Living Theatre to Yale"). And it is difficult to dispute the beliefs he sets forth in "The Crisis in the University" that professions involve skills, that skills can only be transmitted through careful teaching, that to teach skills requires authority (as opposed to unstructured freedom or authoritarianism), and that it is the ideal function of the university to provide a setting where authorities are free to impart skills that will create professionals—regardless of the day's political issues.

Why then, one wonders, did these essays arouse such tempers when they first appeared during the last two years in the New Republic, the New York Review of Books, the New York Times Magazine, and Modern Occasions?

Robert Brustein confuses things with these essays. At a time when the authoritarianism is out and the libertine is in, he is saying that there are finer distinctions to be drawn. It takes courage to do that and he is bound to be damned for it.

He ought not to be judged too quickly.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

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He ought not to be judged too quickly.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wang

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-65

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Art Buchwald

Don't Bank on Anything

WASHINGTON—If everybody in the country is becoming schizophrenic, they're entitled to it. Even the banks have gone bananas.

Buchwald

Movie Producer Pays \$4,100 for Churchill Gun

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—American film producer Carl Foreman paid \$4,100 to a Sotheby's auction today for a pistol Sir Winston Churchill carried when he was a war correspondent.

The Meuser semi-automatic, which Churchill lost when he was captured during the Boer war at the turn of the century, will be used in Mr. Foreman's new picture, "Young Winston."

Cannes Film Festival

CANNES, March 22 (UPI)—French actress Michèle Morgan will preside over the jury of the May 14-28 Cannes Film Festival, organizers said today.

A History of Swedish Drinking From 1467 On

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM—In 1467, a Stockholm gunpowder manufacturer imported a barrel of two of "burnt wine" from a Lübeck distiller.

Government

Government control of the trade started in 1494 when the king and crown licensed a Stockholm merchant to sell the "powerful drops" over the counter for medicinal purposes.

'In 1916, a rationing system was introduced, limiting the consumption of a mature man (of good social standing) to four liters

a month and that of a mature woman (unwed but respectable) to four liters a year.'

Svensson

Svensson—John Doe's Swedish cousin spent some \$650 million last year on liquor, wine and export beer.

Government

Government control of the trade started in 1494 when the king and crown licensed a Stockholm merchant to sell the "powerful drops" over the counter for medicinal purposes.

PEOPLE: The Mediterranean, Si?

The wall of the siren pierced the dark skies and driving rain over the coast of France, and within minutes lifeboat was hawking through heavy seas

Terry Moore

Always on the side of the dwindling ranks of self-appointed guardians of the public morality, we were delighted to learn over the weekend that Los Angeles Judge Irwin J. Neher has convened a special session of a jury

Talkative French Radio to Shut Up for a Week

By John L. Hess

PARIS (NYT)—The French national broadcasting system, possibly the most talkative in the world, has in response to popular demand decided on a cautious experiment.

Government

Government control of the trade started in 1494 when the king and crown licensed a Stockholm merchant to sell the "powerful drops" over the counter for medicinal purposes.

I want a lecture. I can turn to France-Culture. A night worker said there were too many programs that were just pretexts for talk.

Government

Government control of the trade started in 1494 when the king and crown licensed a Stockholm merchant to sell the "powerful drops" over the counter for medicinal purposes.

REJECTED: By Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Steven S. Weisman, the appointment of a conservator to manage the business of Terry Moore, because "people have a constitutional right to be stupid."

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